GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2219
ANSWERED ON:14.12.2004
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN RURAL AREAS
Rawale Shri Mohan

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being taken by the Government to make rural areas self-reliant in the matter of energy through the non-conventional energy sources;

(b) the amount allocated to each State for the purpose during the last three years till date and the details of the work done during the previous year;

(c) the efforts being made by the Government for identification and development of renewable energy;

(d) the percentage of population of the country depends of renewable energy, State-wise;

(e) whether any assistance is being sought by the Government from voluntary organization for the development and harnessing the renewable energy in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR)

(a): The Ministry is implementing various programmes / schemes aimed to provide cooking, lighting and motive power needs through renewable energy means in rural areas. A Remote Village Electrification programme with the aim of electrifying over 25000 remote unelectrified census villages and hamlets through non-conventional energy means is being implemented for which central financial assistance upto 90% of the project cost is being provided. In addition, a District Advisory Committee on Renewable Energy is being constituted in every district by respected State to oversee the implementation of renewable energy programmes in the district apart from creating awareness regarding the benefits of using renewable energy.

(b): Details of state-wise central financial assistance provided under various non-conventional energy programmes during 2001-02 to 2004-05 (as on 31-10-2004), are given in the Annexure. During 2003-04, around 1.49 lakh biogas plants, 20,000 solar cookers, 12490 solar photovoltaic lighting systems, 841 solar pumps, 80 water pumping windmills and 123 kW small aero-generators have been deployed apart from 613 remote unelectrified villages have been electrified through non-conventional energy means.

(c): Various programmes / schemes for harnessing the grid interactive renewable power potential are in operation. The potential from these sources is estimated at around 80,000 MW against which over 5000 MW of grid interactive renewable power generation capacity has been installed in the country as on 30-9-2004. The broad aim at the national level is to deploy around 3075 MW of grid interactive renewable power systems during the 10th Plan period. In the first half of the 10th Plan period, around 1670 MW of renewable power systems have already been installed.

(d): Over 5 lakh households are using solar photovoltaic systems as a predominant source for lighting and around 8.50 lakh households are using biogas as a predominant source for meeting cooking needs in the country. In addition, electricity from over 5000 MW of installed grid interactive renewable power is being fed into respective state grids for usual applications.

(e) & (f): Various non-conventional energy programmes are being implemented in the states through state government departments / state nodal agencies. The states can involve local voluntary organizations and NGOs for the implementation of various non-conventional energy programmes / schemes depending upon the nature and need of the project.

Annexure

Annexure referred to in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.2219 for 14-12-2004 regarding Non-conventional Energy Sources in Rural Areas

State-wise, central financial assistance provided under various non-conventional energy programmes during 2001-02 to 2004-05 (as on 31-10-2004).

Sl.No.	STATES/UT	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	62.63
2	Arunachal Pradesh	40.11
3	Assam	4.86
4	Bihar	0.39
5	Chhattisgarh	17.92
6	Goa	0.78
7	Gujarat	17.50
8	Haryana	16.87
9	Himachal Pradesh	29.62
10	Jammu & Kashmir	12.89
11	Jharkhand	13.38
12	Karnataka	47.78
13	Kerala	14.86
14	Madhya Pradesh	12.10
15	Maharastra	25.69
16	Manipur	12.38
17	Meghalaya	10.33
18	Mizoram	8.80
19	Nagaland	7.09
20	Orissa	16.46
21	Punjab	43.48
22	Rajasthan	24.86
23	Sikkim	21.54
24	Tamil Nadu	19.66
25	Tripura	29.18
26	Uttar Pradesh	62.09
27	Uttranchal	23.07
28	West Bengal	70.52
29	Andaman & Nicobar	8.93
30	Chandigarh	0.52
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.00
32	Daman & Diu	0.00
33	Delhi	5.20
34	Lakshwadeep	15.09
35	Pondicherry	0.85
	Total	697.43